IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT :

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE V.RAMKUMAR

MONDAY, THE 22ND OCTOBER 2007 / 30TH ASWINA 1929

Crl.Rev.Pet.No. 3125 of 2003(B)

CRA.368/2002 of SESSIONS COURT, MANJERI
ST.3426/1999 of MUNSIFF MAGISTRATE COURT, MANJERI

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REVN. PETITIONER: APPELLANT/ACCUSED:

T.V.ALI MOHAMED, S/O. MOHAMED KUTTY,
THAIVALAPPIL HOUSE, NEAR TRIKKAVU BUS STOP,
P.O. PONANI, MALAPPURAM DIST.

BY ADV. SRI.K.K.MOHAMED RAVUF

RESPONDENTS: RESPONDENTS/COMPLAINANT AND STATE:

1. STATE OF KERALA,
REPRESENTED BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR,
HIGH COURT OF KERALA, ERNAKULAM.

2. P.SASI KUMAR, S/O. GOVINDAN NAIR,
PUNNAKKAL HOUSE, EZHUVATHIRUTHI HOUSE,
THAYYANGADU P.O., PONNAI.

BY ADV. SRI.C.A.MAJEED
SRI. K.S. SIVAKUMAR, PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

THIS CRIMINAL REVISION PETITION HAVING COME UP FOR ADMISSION ON 22/10/2007, THE COURT ON THE SAME DAY PASSED THE FOLLOWING:

ORDER ON CRL. M.A. NO. 12657/2003 IN CRL. R.P. NO. 3125/2003

DISMISSED

22.10.2007 SD/- V. RAMKUMAR, JUDGE.

/True Copy/

P.A to Judge.

V.RAMKUMAR, J.

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Crl.R.P. No. 3125 of 2003

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Dated this the 22nd day of October, 2007

O R D E R

In this Revision filed under Section 397 read with Sec. 401 Cr.P.C. the petitioner who was the accused in S.T. No.3426 of 1999 on the file of the Munsiff Magistrate Court, Ponnani challenges the conviction entered and the sentence passed against him for an offence punishable under Sec. 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act').

2. I heard the learned counsel for the Revision Petitioner and the learned Public Prosecutor.

3. The learned counsel appearing for the Revision Petitioner re-iterated the contentions in support of the Revision. The courts below have concurrently held that the cheque in question was drawn by the petitioner in favour of the complainant on the drawee bank, that the cheque was validly presented to the bank, that it was dishonoured for reasons which fall under Section 138 of the Act, that the complainant made a demand for payment by a notice in time in accordance with clause (b) of the proviso to Section 138 of the Act and that the Revision Petitioner/accused failed to make the payment within 15 days of receipt of the statutory notice. Both the courts have considered and rejected the defence set up by the revision petitioner while entering the above finding. The said finding has been recorded on an appreciation of the oral and documentary evidence. I do not find any error, illegality or impropriety in the finding so recorded concurrently by the courts below. The conviction was thus rightly entered against the petitioner.

4. What now survives for consideration is the question as to whether a proper sentence has been imposed on the Revision Petitioner. Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, I am, however, inclined to modify the sentence in the light of the recent pronouncement by the Supreme Court that no default sentence can be imposed for an order for compensation under Section 357(3) Cr.P.C. The sentence imposed on the revision petitioner is set aside and instead he is sentenced to pay fine of Rs.1,10,000/-(Rupees one lakh and ten thousand only)(giving credit to the sum of Rs.1,00,000/- already deposited before the trial court pursuant to the orders passed by this court and which shall be ordered to be withdrawn by the 2nd respondent/complainant) on or before **16.11.2007** and on default to make the payment, he shall suffer simple imprisonment for three months. The revision petitioner shall appear before the trial Court on **16.11.2007** to pay the sum of Rs.1,10,000/- directly to the 2nd respondent/complainant in Court.

This Revision is disposed of confirming the conviction but modifying the sentence as above.

V. RAMKUMAR, JUDGE.

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